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adopted by European countries and their dependencies, and one on the Matrimonial Community, that distinctive and interesting feature of the Spanish system and its derivatives.

In a paper read before the American Social Science Association shortly after the acquisition of our island possessions (see *Proceedings A. S. S. A.*, May, 1900) Judge Howe advocated the course in regard to changes in the law of our new territory which has since been followed almost to the letter by the American authorities in Porto Rico, namely, that the amalgamation of the two systems should be conducted along the same lines already found so satisfactory by the Louisiana jurists in their treatment of a situation almost identical with that confronting us in Porto Rico and the Philippines. This second edition of the *Studies in Civil Law* has been enlarged and rewritten with the evident design of furnishing to the American student of our enlarged and composite Spanish-American system an institutional treatise suited to his purpose and it accomplishes the end very satisfactorily. It is to be regretted that Judge Howe has omitted the bibliography given in the first edition, for it is with this question of sources of information that the American lawyer in attempting to deal with questions of Roman-American law finds his greatest difficulty. It is to be hoped that this defect may be remedied in some subsequent edition by furnishing a tolerably full list of French and Spanish legal bibliography, with some account of the libraries containing collections of them accessible, without too much trouble, to the American lawyer and student.

JOSEPH H. DRAKE.

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THE LAW OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE AND ITS FEDERAL REGULATION. By Frederick N. Judson of the St. Louis Bar. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co., 1905. pp. xix, 509.

This is a book born in due time. Questions growing out of the subject with which it deals were never more important than now and are almost certain to have added importance in the near future. While it is quite possible, if not probable, that the law of this subject will be materially modified at no distant day, still the book will certainly be very useful for having gathered in a single volume the law on this very important subject. It would be difficult to suggest one more important to the commercial and industrial welfare of our country.

The author has given the legal history of the constitutional provision granting power to the United States, through Congress, to regulate commerce between the States, as disclosed in legislation under it, in the decisions of the courts and of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The book is divided into two parts. "Part I" contains the general discussion of the principles involved and "Part II" contains the Interstate Commerce Act and its amendments; the Anti-Trust Act of 1890; the Expedition Act of 1903; the Act establishing the Department of Commerce and Labor of 1903; the Safety Act of 1893 and its amendments; the Accident Statute of 1901; the Trade Union Incorporation Act of 1886; the National Arbitration Act of 1898 and the Rules of Practice established by the Commission, with forms for

procedure in cases brought before it. The Interstate Commerce Commission Act, the Anti-Trust Act and the Safety Acts, are thoroughly annotated.

The plan of treatment and scope of the work have enabled the author to bring the body of law upon this important subject into most accessible and convenient form. The discussion is clear and discriminating and the annotations full and apparently accurate.

Comparatively few cases outside those decided in the Federal courts and before the commission are used, but this is as would be expected from the very nature of the subject.

The book serves its purpose exceedingly well and will be welcomed by students and practitioners in this interesting branch of the law. The publishers have evidently been exceedingly careful in their exercise of taste and judgment that the book should not suffer on its mechanical side. From this point of view it is all that could be desired.

V. H. LANE.

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THE LAW OF CRIMES. By John Wilder May, Chief Justice of the Municipal Court, and late prosecuting officer for Boston; third edition, edited by Harry Augustus Bigelow, assistant professor of law in the law school of the University of Chicago. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1905. pp. liv, 366.

Nothing need be said of the merits of Judge May's well-known little book on crimes. In the first edition, he arranged the matter under the various crimes in alphabetical order, for the convenience of practicing lawyers, admitting that a more scientific method would be more suitable for the student; but as it is essentially a student's book, this plan was abandoned in the second edition, and the matter arranged after the plan of Bishop and Blackstone, which plan is also retained in the present edition.

The work has grown out of all recognition of the original, by reason of the additions of the editors of the last two editions. Mr. Bigelow's additions are about equal in amount to the original work. The additions are mostly incorporated in the text and distinguished from the original only by a table at the beginning of the book. The whole work has been re-sectionized in each edition. The index is but slightly changed. The list of cases cited seems considerably increased in this edition. The added propositions have of course required citation of authority, and some cases have been added in support of statements made in former editions. The new citations seem to be chosen with discretion. The natural result of increased detail is obscurity of outline, an evil difficult to avoid in any case, especially so in adding to a fixed text. Whether the increased size of this edition will be an improvement, will perhaps depend on the needs of the user. We feel sure that everyone will approve and appreciate Mr. Bigelow's policy of citing cases included in the books of selected cases on criminal law. Mikell's, Chaplin's, and Kenney's case-books are cited whenever cases in them are referred to.

J. R. ROOD.